

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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REVISED STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE
1954

1961 CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT

ANNOTATED

IN FIVE VOLUMES

VOLUME 4

Discard Previous Pocket Part Supplement

THE MICHIE COMPANY
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
1961

Any person who shall violate any of this section or who shall aid in or incite, cause or bring about, in whole or in part, the violation of this section shall, for the first such offense, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both; and for each and every additional violation be punished by a fine of \$500, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both. (R. S. c. 124, § 44, 1959, c. 282.)

Effect of amendment.—The 1959 amendment rewrote this section.

Budget Planning Business.

Sec. 51. Budget planning business prohibited.—No person, firm, association or corporation shall engage in the business of budget planning. The provisions of sections 51 to 53, inclusive, shall not apply to those admitted to the practice of law. (1955, c. 408.)

Sec. 52. Definition.—“Budget planning” means the making of a contract with a particular debtor, whereby the debtor agrees to pay a certain amount periodically to the person engaged in the budget planning, who shall distribute the same among certain specified creditors in accordance with a plan agreed upon. (1955, c. 408.)

Sec. 53. Penalty.—Whoever, either individually or as the officer or employee of any person, corporation or association, violates any of the provisions of section 51 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (1955, c. 408.)

Blind Persons with Guide Dogs.

Sec. 54. Blind persons with guide dogs.—Notwithstanding any provision of the law, any blind person accompanied by a trained guide dog, which is used as a leader or guide, shall be entitled to any and all accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all public conveyances, public amusements and places of public accommodations, within this state to which persons not accompanied by dogs are entitled, subject only to the conditions and limitations applicable to all persons not accompanied by dogs, and no blind person shall be required to pay any charge or fare on account of the transportation on any public conveyance of himself and such dog so accompanying him, in addition to the charge or fare lawfully chargeable for his own transportation. The management of any such public conveyances, public amusements and places of public accommodations may require a blind owner of a guide dog to show written evidence that his dog has been educated, trained and intended, in fact, to perform such guide service for him; and the foregoing management may also require the owner to muzzle his guide dog while on their respective premises. Whoever deprives any blind person of any right conferred by this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300. (1959, c. 127.)

Chapter 138.

Crimes against Marital or Family Status and Children.

Desertion and Nonsupport.

Sec. 1. Desertion of wife or children in destitute circumstances or willful nonsupport, when a felony; court may direct fine paid to wife; or may order respondent to make weekly payments; condition of recognition.

Courts having jurisdiction in the places of residence of any of the dependents

or the responsible parent shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter. (R. S. c. 125, § 1. 1947, c. 369, § 1. 1959, c. 75, § 1.)

Cross reference.—See c. 158-A, §§ 1-10, re Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. graph in this section. As the rest of the section was not affected by the amendment, it is not set out.

Effect of amendment.—The 1959 amendment added the above as the last para-

Sec. 2. Desertion of wife or minor children in destitute circumstances and willful nonsupport, when a misdemeanor.

Courts having jurisdiction in the places of residence of any of the dependents or the responsible parent shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter. (R. S. c. 125, § 2. 1947, c. 369, § 2. 1959, c. 75, § 2.)

Effect of amendment.—The 1959 amendment added the above as the last paragraph in this section. As the rest of the section was not affected by the amendment, it is not set out.

Crimes against Children.

Sec. 12-A. Sale of near beer to minors prohibited. — Any person who shall sell to a minor any malt beverage under the name of "near beer" or any other name which tends to infer that such beverage has an alcoholic content, or shall sell to a minor any malt extract which may be used in the manufacture of beer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days. (1959, c. 155.)

Sec. 13-A. Aiding in delinquency of child under 17 years.—Any person who shall be found to have caused, induced, abetted, encouraged or contributed toward the waywardness or delinquency of a child under the age of 17, or to have acted in any way tending to cause or induce such waywardness or delinquency, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than 11 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (1955, c. 414, § 1.)

Sec. 14. Violation of §§ 9, 12 and 13-A.—In order to find any person guilty of violating the provisions of sections 9, 12 and 13-A, it shall not be necessary to prove that the child is actually in delinquency or distress, provided it appears from the evidence that through any act or neglect or omission of duty or by any improper act or conduct on the part of the accused the distress or delinquency of any child may have been caused or merely encouraged. (R. S. c. 125, § 13. 1955, c. 414, § 2.)

Effect of amendment.—The 1955 amendment added § 13-A to the sections referred to.

Chapter 139.

Gambling. Bucket Shops. Lotteries. Beano.

Sections 21 to 27. Beano or Bingo.

Section 28. Audience Participation.

Gambling.

Sec. 8. Loser by gambling or betting may recover loss; form of execution.—Whoever, by gambling or betting on persons gambling, loses to any person so gambling or betting any money or goods, and pays or delivers any part thereof, may sue for and recover the same of the winner in a civil action brought